



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

kind to be had, and which should be removed to make the work more nearly perfect. Even now this map is for the ordinary student and for the studious traveler the most portable, the clearest, and the most up-to-date map of Palestine obtainable.

E. W. G. MASTERMAN.

JERUSALEM, SYRIA.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians, Corinthians, Galatians, Romans and Philippians. By JAMES DRUMMOND, LL.D., Principal of Manchester College, Oxford. [International Handbooks to the New Testament, edited by Orello Cone, D.D.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899. Pp. 391. \$2.

The Epistles to the Hebrews, Ephesians and Philemon, The Pastoral Epistles, The Epistles of James, Peter and Jude, together with a Sketch of the History of the Canon of the New Testament. By ORELLO CONE, D.D., Professor of Biblical Theology in the Canton Theological School. [Same series.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. 396. \$2.

This series of commentaries, mainly by American scholars, will treat the entire New Testament in four volumes, three of which are already published. What the general editor, Dr. Cone, says in his prefatory note is especially applicable, at some points, to the volume by Dr. Drummond: "The books of the New Testament are treated as literature which, in order to be understood, must be explained, like all other ancient literatures, in accordance with the accepted principles of the grammatical and historical interpretation. The aim of the writers has been to ascertain and clearly set forth the meaning of the authors of these books by the application of this method in freedom from dogmatic prepossessions." The series is much more popular in character than the "International Critical Commentary." The treatment is brief; there is little use of the Greek text, and that is largely in notes; the comments concern thought rather than form; and technical details are mainly passed over.

The volume by Dr. Drummond, on the leading epistles of Paul, has the qualities of clearness and freedom from dogmatic prepossessions in a marked degree. It contains concise introductions, general analyses of the letters, brief summaries of the thought from time to time in the commentary, and occasional dissertations on important words and phrases. His position on questions of introduction may be suggested by two or three points: Second Thessalonians, though

appearing to have "no permanent spiritual value," he accepts, at least provisionally, as genuine. The last four chapters of Second Corinthians are not regarded as part of a lost letter, but rather as directed against a small faction at Corinth who were hostile toward Paul. The geography of the Galatian churches is held to be still *sub judice*. The genuineness of Romans, chaps. 15, 16, appears "to involve fewer difficulties than the rival hypotheses."

The commentary proper is a sympathetic study of the letters of Paul, free from polemic matter and also from special pleading. It contains fresh suggestions as to the meaning of the text, which in many instances are drawn from the author's large acquaintance with Jewish theology. The discussion of texts which have played important parts in the history of Christian doctrine, like Phil. 2 : 5-11, though necessarily brief, is worthy of careful attention.

The volume by Dr. Cone is the third of the volumes to appear, having been preceded in 1900 by the *Commentary on the Synoptic Gospels*, by President G. L. Cary of the Meadville Theological School. It treats eleven of the New Testament writings, and contains a sketch of the origin of the New Testament canon. The general structure is the same as that of the volume by Dr. Drummond, with the exception that it does not give analyses of the several epistles.

Regarding the authorship of these eleven letters the conclusions of Dr. Cone differ widely from the traditional views, and in some cases widely also from the views of many scholars of the present day. Hebrews is, of course, not credited to Paul, and Dr. Cone rightly says that it is against an almost unanimous consensus that the Revised Version retains as a heading "The Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews." Our American Standard Edition of the Revised Version drops the name of Paul from this title. Colossians is regarded by Dr. Cone as the work of a writer considerably later than Paul, who worked at the end of the first century, or the first half of the second. He thinks Ephesians was probably written by a disciple of Paul, "possibly as late as 140 A. D." The pastoral epistles also are regarded as the work of a disciple of the apostle, and are assigned to the first half of the second century. James and Jude were not written by brothers of Jesus, according to Dr. Cone. The former is assigned to the early years of the second century, and the latter apparently to a later date. The authors of the two letters which tradition assigns to Peter are unknown. First Peter cannot be put earlier than the last quarter of the first century, and Second Peter may be assigned to the middle of the second century.

Of Dr. Cone's expositions the limits of this review allow only a very inadequate illustration. His study of Hebrews makes large use of the Alexandrian sources of information. Another noteworthy feature of it is the criticism of that use of the Old Testament which was made by the author of Hebrews. In the exposition of Colossians, Ephesians, and the pastoral epistles, as might be expected from Dr. Cone's position regarding their authorship, a good deal of attention is given to the relation of their teaching to that of the epistles held to be genuine. It need not be said that Dr. Cone is quite unfettered by the traditional interpretation of Scripture and the traditional theology of the church.

GEORGE H. GILBERT.

DORSET, VT.

The Book of Psalms. Books IV and V, Psalms XC-CL. With Introduction and Notes. By A. F. KIRKPATRICK, D.D. [Cambridge Bible Series.] New York: The Macmillan Co., 1901. Pp. cxii+300.. \$0.80.

The two preceding volumes appeared in 1894 and 1895 respectively. The introduction has been printed with each volume, but in this there is a noteworthy increase of material, new paragraphs and chapters having been added and former statements often recast. The chapters on the Psalter in the Christian church and on the literature are new. The author shows that he has kept abreast of recent discussions; yet, while he is inclined to follow modern methods, he is withheld by a native caution from fully accepting recent conclusions. He admits the post-exilic origin of the present form of the Psalter, yet holds that other psalms than the eighteenth must be attributed to David, and that there must have been a collection older than the eighth century. He considers the existence of Maccabean psalms extremely doubtful, while acknowledging that the great majority of scholars are against him. The "I" of the Psalter may, in some cases, be national, but just as often he would make its reference personal; while in psalms where both "I" and "we" occur he holds that the personal and national elements alternate; but in this he does not give due weight to the fact that in Deuteronomy "thou" and "ye" are used interchangeably of the nation.

We cannot help feeling surprise at his statement on p. lxxix that many of the messianic psalms "prefigure the sufferings of Christ even in circumstantial details," though he admits that those details are not the most important part of the type or prophecy. More reasonable